

## 1. What is the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)?

The Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) is the enterprise architecture for the Department of Defense's (DoD's) business information infrastructure and includes processes, data, data standards, business rules, operating requirements, and information exchanges. The BEA serves as the blueprint to ensure the right capabilities, resources and materiel are rapidly delivered to our warfighters through ensuring accurate, reliable, timely and compliant information across the DoD. The BEA achieves improved support to the warfighter through enabling streamlined processes, getting the Armed Forces what they need, where they need it, when they need it.

## 2. Where can I find a copy of the BEA?

The BEA 4.0 can be found at the Business Transformation Agency web site at [www.dod.mil/bta](http://www.dod.mil/bta). Follow the link for the Transformation Planning and Performance Directorate, and then click on the BEA link in the text.

## 3. Why is the BEA important to the Department of Defense?

The BEA is critical to the DoD because it defines, from a technical perspective, the Department's Defense Business Transformation priorities, business capabilities required to support those priorities, and combinations of systems and initiatives that enable these capabilities. The BEA articulates the future vision of change within the Department's business enterprise. The BEA also guides and constrains investments that impact business operations in the DoD.

## 4. Is the BEA the only transformation tool?

No. The BEA is one element of the DoD's greater transformational effort, not the sole element. The major milestones for the systems and initiatives that are critical to achieving the transformation priorities are outlined in the Enterprise Transition Plan (ETP). Although the ETP is a separate document, the BEA and the ETP are integrated and cross-referenced at the appropriate intersections.

## 5. How Are the BEA and Enterprise Transition Plan (ETP) Related?

The BEA is the blueprint and the ETP is the roadmap for the Department's business transformation. The BEA provides the architectural framework for the Department's interoperable information infrastructure. The ETP articulates a systematic process for delivering improved capabilities that will have a major impact on the performance of DoD's business mission.

## 6. What are the DoD's Business Enterprise Priorities? How do they relate to the BEA?

Six strategic Business Enterprise Priorities (BEPs) serve as the fundamental drivers that guide BEA development. The six priority areas, which shape and guide the construction of the BEA, are:

- Personnel Visibility
- Materiel Visibility
- Acquisition Visibility
- Real Property Accountability
- Common Supplier Engagement
- Financial Visibility

## 7. What is the Scope of the BEA? Will priorities change in each version?

Development of the BEA is constrained to align to the four "Golden Questions":

- Who are our people; what are their skills; where are they located?
- Who are our industry partners, and what is the state of our relationship with them?
- What assets are we providing to support the warfighter, and where are these assets deployed?
- How are we investing our funds to best enable the warfighting mission?

Additional Golden Questions may be added in the future. As new priorities are identified and existing priorities mature, the DoD may refine and extend the BEA to address these priorities.

8. Does the BEA 4.0 address gaps from the 3.1 version? What other revisions were made?

The BEA is scheduled to be released every six months, with BEA 3.0, delivered in September 2005, as the initial baseline. BEA 4.0 addresses selected architecture gaps identified in both the BEA 3.1 AV-1 Overview and Summary and the March 15, 2006 Congressional Report. In addition, some architecture clean-up work was completed as determined for each BEP.

BEP	Gaps Addressed in BEA 4.0
Acquisition Visibility (AV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>DoD Decision Support System</li></ul>
Financial Visibility (FV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Planning, Programming, and Budgeting (PPB)</li><li>Funds Distribution (FD)</li></ul>
Real Property Accountability (RPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)</li><li>Non-Defense Environmental Restoration Program (non-DERP) Environmental Liabilities (EL)</li><li>Construction in Progress (CIP)</li><li>System Views to Support Real Property &amp; Installations Lifecycle Management (RPILM)</li></ul>
Common Supplier Engagement (CSE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Addressed associated changes from other BEPs</li></ul>
Materiel Visibility (MV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Addressed associated changes from other BEPs</li></ul>
Personnel Visibility (PV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Addressed associated changes from other BEPs</li></ul>

9. Has the scope in the BEA 4.0 changed from the initial scope in the BEA 3.0?

No. The transformation effort guiding BEA development focuses on providing tangible outcomes for a limited set of priorities and developing architectures that are linked, realistic, and actionable. The scope of BEA 3.0 was defined by six BEPs, which permits the BEA to evolve in a controlled and consistent fashion. BEA 4.0 continues these efforts.

10. Does the BEA provide solutions?

No. The BEA provides the architectural framework for an information infrastructure for the DoD, including business rules, requirements, data standards, system interface requirements, and the depiction of policies and procedures. This framework is provided through a set of DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF) products, including Operational, System, Technical and All View products.

The BEA is an enterprise-level transformation architecture. Under the tiered accountability paradigm, specific solutions will be developed at the Component and Program level, based upon the BEA.

11. Is the BEA the DoD Business Enterprise Architecture?

Yes. The BEA was developed under the DoD tiered accountability concept, reflecting the six BEPs within the five Core Business Missions (CBMs). Through this concept, a DoD Component is responsible for defining a Component-level architecture associated with their own tier of responsibility, while complying with the policy and BEA at the DoD Enterprise level.

Within the DoD Business Mission Area (BMA), the BEA and Component enterprise architectures provide the required guidance as part of a federated approach. Additionally, the BEA is federated with the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) and other external architectures. Subsequent releases of the BEA will continue to use a federated approach to define and enforce the seams or interfaces between each tier, thus ensuring interoperability and information flow to support decision making at the appropriate level.

System interoperability is a goal of BEA. Building interoperability across DoD is a key benefit of the BEA. The framework and architecture products developed for the BEPs will be extended to all defense business systems and initiatives to provide interoperability.

## 12. Does the BEA use the DoD Architecture Framework? If so, what products are included?

Yes. As with BEA 3.0 and 3.1, this BEA release included the following set of architecture products.

Name	Title	Translation
AV-1	Overview and Summary	Executive overview
AV-2	Integrated Dictionary	Encyclopedia
OV-2	Operational Node Connectivity Description	Who does what?
OV-3	Operational Information Exchange Matrix	Who says what to whom?
OV-5	Activity Model	What gets done?
OV-6a	Operational Rules Model	What are the business rules?
OV-6c	Business Process Model	How do things get done?
OV-7	Logical Data Model	What information is needed?
SV-1	Systems Interface Description	What IT systems will support what gets done?
SV-5	Operational Activity to Systems Function Traceability Matrix	What can be supported through IT systems?
SV-6	Systems Data Exchange Matrix	What information is exchanged between systems?
TV-1	Technical Standards Profile	What are the Standards?

## 13. How was the BEA developed and tested?

The BEA resulted from a collaborative effort of the BEPs and represents an integration of individual BEP-specific products.

The BEA was developed based on the fundamental principles of tiered accountability. Under tiered accountability, organizations within the enterprise are accountable for achieving specific goals and meeting expectations. Architecture at the Enterprise level establishes interaction between Enterprise-wide activities and activities at lower-level tiers of the organization. Lower tiers, such as Components and Defense Agencies, maintain their own architectures which are federated to the DoD enterprise Architecture.

The BEA was tested from three view points: Product Integration; BEP Integration and the BEA integration. In addition we ensure BEA products are truly integrated through product integration testing of: definitions; relationships; linkages; rules; interfaces and capabilities.

## 14. What are the next steps for the BEA?

To better support business transformation, the BTA will release BEA 4.1 in March 2007. It will focus on three areas:

- Stabilizing the BEA
- Improving BEA usability
- Enhancing BEA visualization capabilities

BEA 4.1 will increase the value that architecture brings to DoD's transformation efforts. This improvement is guided by responses to an on-line questionnaire and a series of focus groups, both of which served to provide requirements for stabilizing the BEA, increasing its usability, and enhancing its visualization. Focus groups included representatives from investment review boards, Component enterprise architects, and program managers and staff of major DoD business systems. Planned improvements will enable the BEA to better support informed decision making and investment review, ensure the BEA is useful, usable, and properly configured to guide implementation and allow federation of the BEA, Component, and Program architectures in support of common business capability improvements. The requirements gathered will serve as the foundation for senior leadership to then determine the prioritized scope and content for BEA 4.1 and beyond.